



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

last week, a thrilling and dreadful account of a superstition which has lately been discovered to prevail in a part of the Madras Presidency, India, where the farmers are in the habit of fattening and killing boys, and cutting their flesh from their bones while they are yet alive, and sending a piece of their flesh to each of their fields or plantations that the blood may be squeezed out of it on the soil before the child dies; this being done with the view of making the soil more fertile. Twenty-five boys, amongst the finest that could be found, were discovered by the British soldiery in one place, under the care of the priests, fattening for slaughter; and in another place fifteen were found. They were of course rescued, and put under the care of the collector; and it was believed that the missionaries would take charge of the poor boys, and bring them to the Christian religion."

Boys prepared for slaughter in America. Our readers will all remember, that the Secretary of our Navy, under the sanction of Congress, proposed not long ago to man our war-ships with recruits from boys between ten and sixteen years of age, who were to be taken from their parents or guardians, and trained for that service under naval officers. The proposal, strange as the fact may seem, met with such a degree of popular favor, that we do not recollect to have heard a single remonstrance against the measure; and the following paragraph from a recent Boston paper may be regarded as a pretty fair sample of feeling on the subject among the unthinking multitude:

"*Embryo Naval Heroes.* A draft of nice little sailor boys, consisting of about thirty, of ages from thirteen to sixteen, went on to New York last Friday week, by the Providence cars, under the charge of an officer of the Navy. These young Jack Tars in their neat blue uniforms, are apprentices to the U. S. Navy, and go on to join the Naval School at New York. This is the second detachment that has been sent from this station, amounting altogether to some seventy-five or eighty, fine yankee lads that have been entered here under the apprentice system. We understand that there are now about two hundred of these thriving little sailors at the New York School. Success to the system, say we."

AMOUNT OF BRITISH WEALTH.

The amount of property in the United Kingdom is estimated as follows: Property in land, £2,316,920,040; in buildings, £604,733,278; in funds, banks, &c., £932,000,000; in canals, railroads, &c., £118,000,000; making a grand total of £3,971,656,218, or about \$17,872,422,981.

Here is a vast aggregate of wealth; but the wars of England, even since her conversion to Christianity, have consumed many times this amount. During only twenty years from 1798, she raised, by taxes and loans, no less than \$8,353,000,000, all of which, with the exception of little more than \$100,000,000, went in one way or another for war-purposes; and, if we reckon all the *indirect* waste of property during that bloody era, we shall find the sum total spent and lost fully equal to all the estimated wealth of England at the present time!

What, then, must have been the waste of property through all Christendom during the wars consequent on the French Revolution? Those wars *cost* about \$15,000,000,000, besides two or three times as much more probably lost in other ways; two or three times the estimated property of all England wasted in little more than twenty years by nations calling themselves Christians!

SIRIS.

PETITION FOR A CONGRESS OF NATIONS.

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled:

The undersigned, President and Executive Committee of the American Peace Society, by the authority and in behalf of that Society, present the following memorial and petition:

Believing that the custom of war between Christian nations is barbarous and unnecessary, and, to quote the language of the illustrious Jefferson, "that war is an instrument entirely inefficient toward redressing wrong, and that it multiplies instead of indemnifying losses;" and being fully assured, that the time has at length come, when a more cheap, humane, equitable and Christian method of settling international contests, may be obtained, we petition your Honorable Bodies to take such means as may appear to your wisdom best adapted to this desirable end.

The plan which your petitioners would venture to suggest, as best adapted to bring about so desirable a consummation, is simple and easy to be accomplished. It consists of two distinct parts, either of which may be accomplished without the other; but their practicability and utility would be promoted by the union of both.

1. A Congress of Ambassadors representing such of the governments of Christendom as shall unite in the measure, for the purpose of digesting a code of international law, to be adopted by the universal consent of the Congress, voting by nations, and binding only on the governments that shall freely adopt it. When this work is carried as far as the circumstances of the times will permit, the Congress may be dissolved, or adjourned *sine die*, to be reassembled when circumstances favorable to a further amelioration of the condition of man may be developed.